Form No. 1
G. 19000-1-21.

1 0 4578

Shanghai Municipal Police.

CHIN

CENTRAL Station.

June 7 1922

REPORT ON Prosecution of Yeu Yoeh Tsz(俞育之)

Made by D. I. Sullivan *Forwarded by* J P Givens D.C.

Sir,

In view of the abdication of H. E. President Hsu Shih Chang, I respectfully beg to suggest that the chances of obtaining a conviction against Yeu Yoeh Tsz(俞育之), President of the Association of All Societies in the Chinese Republic for publishing an inflammatory handbill referring to ex-President Hsu are considerably lessened, and I beg to ask for instructions as to whether the prosecution is to be gone on with or not. The summons has not been served.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J Sullivan
D. I.

D. C. I.

SUMMONS.

COPY

IN THE INTERNATIONAL MIXED COURT AT SHANGHAI

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

Here insert defendant's name and address.

To Yeu Yooh Tsz.

of 5 Dong Yih Lee, Rue Admiral Bayle.

Inciting others to commit acts of violence.

Here insert offence as set out in complaint

Complaint has this day been made before this Court for that you on May 13th 1922 at 424 Kohwah Road did cause to be printed and published a handbill the contents of which are of an inflammable inflammatory nature and likely to lead to a breach of the peace. Contrary to Art.221 of the C. C. C.

THEREFORE you are hereby ordered to appear before this Court on the ..... day of ..... 192..

at ..... o'clock ..... m. to answer the said charge and to be further dealt with according to law.

Form 104
G. 2000-4-22

Form No. 2
G. 19000-1-21.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG
No. 4578
Date 12/6/22

Central Police Station.

May 29, 1922. 192

REPORT ON Seditious declaration against President.

Made by D. I. Sullivan *Forwarded by* W. Gurens

Sir,

Acting on a Search warrant issued by the Mixed Court I searched the headquarters of the Association of All Societies of the Chinese Republic, 424 Mohawk Road on May 25 1922, and found several copies of the original draft of the attached seditious circular. There are slight alterations in the circular and if anything the original draft is even more seditious than the finished article.

Whilst at the headquarters of the above society on the afternoon of May 27 I endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to discover who wrote the circular.

It was, however, admitted by several members of the Society that the publication of the circular was decided upon at a meeting of the society held at its headquarters on May 13 and presided over by Yeu Yeoh Tsz(喻育之), President of the National Organizations Union Of China, and ex-President of the Shanghai Students Union. The secretary to the meeting was Doong Li Tsang(董里章) of the Merchants and Labourers Mutual Aid Society, 9 Mei Lung Lee(美倫里) Shantung Road.

I therefore respectfully beg to suggest that Yeu Yoeh Tsz(喻育之) be summoned to appear before the Mixed Court when the application is made to close the association.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
J. I. Sullivan
D. I.

D. C. I.

Form 101
E. 10 11-21

SEARCH WARRANT

To. D. J. Givens

SENIOR CONSULATE
MAY 1922
SHANGHAI

IN THE INTERNATIONAL MIXED COURT AT SHANGHAI

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

MIXED COURT REGISTRY
No. 1185

To the Commissioner of Police Shanghai and other officers of this Court

Complaint has this day been made by the Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police that whereas it is suspected and believed that certain of a handbill entitled "The rebellion against the Provinces are concealed in the Association of all Societies in the Chinese Republic" in premises No. 424 Pung Jung Li (Mohawk Road) Contrary to Article 221 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code, and the aforesaid complainant having applied for a Search Warrant to enter the said premises to search for and detain the said hand bills and it appears to this Court that such a search as prayed for should be made. You are therefore hereby authorized with proper assistance to enter premises No. 424 Pung Jung Li (Mohawk Road) and there diligently to search for the said hand bills

and if the same or any thereof are found on search to bring the said hand bills so found before this Court to be dealt with according to law.

Chapei Police District

24 5 1922

Form 63

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

C. I. O. REG
No. 4578
Date 12/6/22

The following is the statement of Zung Chu Pung(鄭子秋朋)
native of Canton taken by me D. I. Givens
at C.I.D. headqrs on the May 23 1922 and interpreted by Inter. Koo

My name is Zung Chu Pung(鄭子秋朋). I am a native of Canton. I am employed as an apprentice in the Intelligence Press(民智印刷所), No. 138 Rue Hue. On a date that I can not remember, a "boy" from the Association of All Societies in the Chinese Republic came to our shop, and ordered a thousand copies of an article contained in a cutting from a newspaper which he handed to the proprietor of the shop. The newspaper cutting was contained in an envelope on which the name of the society was printed. The article was duly printed in handbill form. These handbills were seized by the French Police a few days ago.

Signed by 鄭子秋朋 in the presence of Int Koo.

Form No. 2
G. 12000-1-21.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

I. C. No. 4578
Date 12/6/22

CENTRAL Station.

May 23 1922.

REPORT ON Printing and Publication of Seditious Declaration Against President.

Made by D. I. Givens Forwarded by

Sir,

With reference to the seizure by the French Police on May 19 in the Intelligence Press(民智印刷所) Printing Establishment, No. 138-140 Kuo Kuo, of a bundle of circulars denouncing the President, which had been printed on the order of the Association of All Societies in the Chinese Republic, this denunciation appeared in the Min Kuo Pao on May 14. Arrangements are being made to get statements proving that the declaration originated from the Association of all Societies in the Chinese Republic, and in the meantime I respectfully beg to apply for instructions as to whether the Min Kuo Pao should be prosecuted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. Givens
D. I.

D. C. I.

The original of this was seized in transit from French Police who found it in a builder's slip which was received.

No. 4578
Date 12/6/22

Translation of a Declaration issued on May 13, 1922 by the Association of All Societies of the Chinese Republic.

BC/

Obtain necessary statement from French Police whereupon prosecute & ask for a Court order closing this Association.

20/5/22

To all public bodies, newspapers, and citizens of all classes, in all provinces, special districts, Chinese colonies, Inner and Outer Mongolia, Singkiang and Thibet.

The undersigned association to-day issues the following statement of the offences of Hsu Shih Chang.

The whole country is indignant over the wicked offences hitherto committed by Hsu Shih Chang. In order to fortify himself he recently instigated the Chili-Fengtien strife, and retained his illegal title by sacrifising the lives and property of the citizens for it. Prior to the opening of hostilities between the Chili and Fengtien factions, Hsu was afraid that his own position would be affected, and consequently he dispatched telegrams to Tsao Kun, Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin begging for mercy and protection. His shameful action is thus shown. He remarked at the conclusion of his telegram that his advice and opinion was not of any value to outsiders. He thus very truly criticised himself. Hsu is a remnant of the Tsing Dynasty, but now he steals and holds the political power of the Republic. He is greedy for money and power, is old and lives shamefully. He is practically in a state of mourning and at the point of death. He often speaks of his position and as having been elected by the people. As a matter of fact the contrary is proved. We will not be satisfied as long as he remains alive. The citizens are not mere insensible stones. Why should they be willing to allow him to keep on doing wrong ? We now disclose all of his offences for the information of the whole country.

(1) After the revolution in 1921, Hsu fled and hid himself in Tsingtau. During that time he was in constant communication with the Tsong Zai Tang (宗社党). He afterwards became Premier under President Yuan Shih Kai immediately following the break up of the Parliament by Yuan in the 2nd year of the Republic. Plots during that time were all hatched by Hsu. The monarchical movement was also advocated by Hsu who made his plans in conjunction with Liang Shih Yi. He, however, was in great fear when Feng Kuo Chang threatened to take steps on Liang's sending out a telegram seeking support from the various provinces. Immediately afterwards he obtained leave of absence. He continued to plot secretly till the death of Yuan Shih Kai. Thus his first offence was helping the wrong party in the hope of plotting an uprising to cause a change in the National Government.

(2) After the death of Yuan Shih Kai, Parliament was restored, and a government established, and the whole country expected that the government would rule the country properly. Contrary to all expectations Hsu again instigated a plot. He persuaded Nyien Sz Tsong to invade the capital, and established an illegal General Staff Headquarters at Tientsin. The cause of all trouble was the suggestion that he (Hsu) should be elected President. However his anticipation was not realised owing to the action of the Tientsin Consular Body. His 2nd offence was therefore the breaking of the National Constitution and the instigation of internal war.

(3) Immediately after his failure to get elected as President, he instigated Chang Hsun to start a monarchical restoration movement. He requested that he should be appointed Prince Regent. Before false orders could be published the movement died out. His 3rd offence was therefore his attempt to abolish the Republican Government and to give assistance to restore the Manchu Regime.

(4) After his plan to make himself Prince Regent proved a failure, he took advantage of the opportunity when Feng Kuo Chang and Tuan Chi Jui were opposing each other, to buy over the illegal organization (? the new Parliament), thus he claims to be President and stays in the Metropolitan City. This shows that he has not observed the law and has betrayed the people.

(5) The conclusion of the agreement for the Twenty-One Demands was due to allowing Tuan Shih Kai to make himself Emperor. At that time Hsu Shih Chang, who was acting as Prime Minister, approved of Yuan's action. Subsequently when Hsu Shih Chang was desirous of being illegally elected President, he directed Tsao Yu Ling to sell by auction the Kao-Zee and Zung-Chi Railways. This has caused numerous diplomatic complications and proved him to be a betrayer of the country and a flatterer of foreigners.

(6) The Republic of China consists of five races and both the southerners and northerners are of one family; therefore the people have for a long time been desirous of having the country united. A peace conference was held in the 8th year (1919) of the Republic between the Southern and Northern Delegates. The first question brought up at the conference was the cancellation of Hsu Shih Chang's socalled Presidency. However Hsu Shih Chang declined to vacate the position. Since then three years have elapsed, during which the South and North have been fighting one another. He is indeed the obstructor of the unification of the country.

(7) To-day's militarists are former militarists. Formerly they observed the law but at present they pay no heed to it. Their boldness is due to Hsu's indulgence. At first he used Tuan Chi Jui as a tool in overthrowing Feng Kuo Chang, after which he made Wu Pei Fu overthrow Tuan Chi Jui. Subsequently he engaged Chang Tso Lin to fight Wu Pei Fu and now he had used Wu Pei Fu to resist Chang Tso Lin. He is the chief culprit in instigating civil war.

(8) When Hsu was Governor-General of the three Eastern Provinces he used in two months $10,000,000 which was in the bank. Since his occupation of the presidency, foreign loan and national loan amounting to $100,000,000, custom surplus, Salt surplus, tobacco surplus, Railway surplus, and other annual incomes to a total amount of $50,000,000 have all gone into his own pocket. During the Chin Dynasty the annual expenditure of the country was $30,000,000. Although the expenditure is now much larger, he never gives as any definite account of how it is expended. He has evidently devoted it to the supply of traitors, the military men and other sources of a selfish end. Now there is no clear account of expenditure. Debts are becoming larger and larger, but Hsu is not worried in the least, and is prepared to be a rich man of a degraded nation. He offered the national property to others.

(9) Hsu was brought up in a family of scholastic nature and knows nothing about municipal administration or history of the world. Instead of encouraging education he kills it. He puts a check to Municipal Administration. In industry he only encourages speculation. In carrying out his statistics he follows the example of the unscrupulous merchants. The way Yuan Sih Kai brought disastor to the country was like a plague which makes a man jump about, to suffer painfully, and to die a sudden death, but Hsu's way of bringing disastor to the country is like a disease which makes man thinner and thinner day by day and die a gradual death. Although their ways of endangering the country are different it has exactly the same end.

(10) As stated above, Hsu first served in the Manchu Court. After the Manchus were overthrown, he was made Imperial Tutor to the ex-Emperor and was in close touch with the pro-Manchu members. At the same time he was Premier to Yuan Shih Kai and supported the monarchical movement. After this, he attempted to make himself Generalissimo. This also failed. He then endeavoured to become Prince Regent but again failing, he took up the position of illegal President and enjoyed himself. He, however, did not give up his position as Imperial Tutor to the Machu Court. In the 7th year when he was elected President, he went to the Manchu Palace and kneeling before the ex-Emperor, asked permission to take up the Presidency. On the New Year Day of the 8th year of the Republic he begged the ex-Emperor for the issue of "Fch and Seu" (Happiness and Long Life) in his own hand writing.

He wrote a book at Sai Hai Palace entitled "History of the Imperial Tutor." He is receiving pay as Tutor to the ex-Emperor and was recently given the additional rank of Imperial Guardian. He is between the "three" and "four" (means no suitable term can be given to a man of such a nature) and is neither a horse nor a donkey. He is a Minister of the late Manchu regime and the root of evil of the Republic. He steals books from the Cabinets Library and created the Tobacco and Wine Monopoly Bureau as his "treasury office". He sells officials ranks, and takes money from any source. There are ten vacancies for "Ting Chars" in the Cabinet which have never been filled but their pay of $400 has been drawn by him. He is worse than Feng Kuo Chang who sold fish kept in the Sai Hai Palace. His moral and political wickedness cannot be compared with that of any human being and cannot be described by any word in the dictionary.

The above are his ten serious offences. Any person who commits one of those offences is despised by others and unexcusable by law. How can Hsu be excused as there are ten serious offences against him. Who has the determination to take hold of the bridle and drive the car in order to clear away (the evils)? Cut off the mast (as a signal to rise?). There are ways to cause the downfall of the "Zing" Kingdom (Zing was the Emperor who built the Great Wall). Citizens! All jointly devise means.

I. O. L.
No. 4578
Date 12/4/22

Despite the fact that he is a wicked remnant of the ruined Tsing Dynasty, Hsu Shih Chang, the national thief, now steals the political power of the Republic. He has caused disturbances in the country and calamity to the people. Everybody is angry at his actions. Recently he instigated bad feeling between the Chili and Fengtien factions thereby starting an internal war which has greatly menaced the state of affairs. It is calculated that this evil man has committed out of all actions that will bring disaster to the country, ten important offences which are mentioned below. It is hereby proposed that a circular telegram in the name of this Association be dispatched throughout the whole country with a view to enlightening the people in the matter, and that this proposal be discussed as to whether it can be carried out or not.

Proposed by Tung Foh Kai 董福開.

Seconded by -

(10) As stated above, Hsu first served in the Manchu Court. After the Manchus were overthrown, he was made Imperial Tutor to the Ex-Emperor and was in close touch with the pro-Manchu members. At the same time he was Premier to Yuan Shih Kai and supported the monarchical movement. After this, he attempted to make himself Generalissimo. This also failed. He then endeavoured to become Prince Regent but again failing, he took up the position of illegal President and enjoyed himself. He, however, did not give up his position as Imperial Tutor to the Manchu Court. In the 7th year when he was elected President, he went to the Manchu Palace and kneeling before the ex-Emperor, asked permission to take up the Presidency. On New Year Day of the 8th year of the Republic he begged the ex-Emperor for the issue of "Foh and Seu" (Happiness and Long Life) in his own hand writing. He wrote a book at Sai Hai Palace entitled history of the Imperial Tutor. He is receiving pay as Tutor to the ex-Emperor and was recently given the additional rank of Imperial Guardian. He is between the "Three" and "Four" (means no suitable term can be given to a man of such a nature) and neither a horse nor a donkey. Neither can we say that he is not a human being, for he has the appearance of a man, nor that he is a human being, for nobody would act as he has done. No word can be found in the dictionary to describe him exactly. He is indeed a wicked remnant of the Tsing Dynasty and the source of disasters to the Republic. It is said that Yuan Shih Kai's

followers were all cunning fellows while Hsu Shih Chang's followers are all shameful people. During the Han Dynasty, the custom was simple and human morals highly respected and upheld, but after Zau Men Tuh(a traitorous Minister) encouraged the people to be shameless, most of the people became animal like. This continued for 7 or 8 hundred years when the Sung Dynasty began to restore the respectability of human morals. Hsu Shih Chang was a court official of the Tsing Dynasty and now he shamelessly holds the power of the Republic. He is a bad thief, cunning and tricky. His entry to political circles was merely by chance and bribery. He does not care for morals, shame or respectability. He steals books from the Cabinet's library and created the Tobacco and Wine Monopoly Bureau as his "treasury office". He sells official ranks and takes money from any source. There are twenty vacancies for "T'ingoh'ais" in the Cabinet which have never been filled but their pay of $400 has been drawn by him. He is worse than Feng Kuo Chang who sold fish kept in the Sai Hai Palace. He is able to institute frequent disturbances. His political offences are therefore attempts to restore a monarchy and the Manchu Regime, creation of disturbances, selling of country, etc. while his moral offences are to overthrow morality, to make all people to behave like animals. The fact that he is a danger is above all his offences.

Anyone who commits one of the above 10 offences is despised by others and inexcusable by law. He often speaks of his being elected by the people to the presidency, but as a matter of fact he occupies the position illegally. How can he be called President so long as he is the source of all internal troubles? People elect their President because they expect he would carry out their wishes. His qualifications as a President are only that of a national thief and his leadership of the country is but that of robbers and thieves. The people have never elected him to the presidency, but he continues to claim that he was elected by the people despite the fact that the people look upon him as their most hated enemy owing to his offences which are piled up like a mountain. In one of his telegrams he said that Fengtien troops have entered Shanhaikwan, the Chili troops were advancing, fighting was expected at any moment, the country will be menaced and nation endangered. It must be understood that all these troubles are the result of Hsu's prolonged plot. He has now fulfilled his wish. He was the man who instigated the Chili-Anfu outbreak, who incited Nyi Gz Tsong to revolt, who ordered Chang Hsun to restore the

monarchy, who instigated Wu Pei Fu to overthrow Tuan Chi Jui, who then advised Chang Tso Lin to fight against Wu Pei Fu, who utilized the services of Liang Shih Yi to overthrow Chin Yun Peng, and who again obtained Wu Pei Fu's support to overthrown Liang Shih Yi. He was the sole cause of the Fengtien-Chili fight, and of the internal strifes in the7th and 8th year of the Republic. Hsu Shih Chang is therefore the head of all disastrous persons and the leader of many thousands of evils. His offences are enumerated above. If Hsu Shih Chang lives one day longer, it can be said that China will have no able man. We wish all fellow citizens to wipe off our shame.